

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN

EDITOR

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AUSTRALIAN CRITICISM ANSWERED.

In all the mass of comment concerning American neutrality in foreign newspapers and occasionally, spoken by men in public life of other nations, none has been so persistently bitter and fault-finding as that of Australia.

Hawaii has seen and heard a good deal of it, one way and another. A good many people of this territory have friends who are Australians or travel in Australia, and as the newspapers of the southern continent have been particularly acrimonious the facts of this criticism are fairly well known in the territory. Some of the harshest expressions have roused little but amusement in American minds, but often the raps have been of such a nature as to cause deep regret that a country bound by many ties to the United States could encourage such views.

It is therefore a relief to find issued in Australia a sane and intelligently-written little pamphlet, "Playing the War Game; America's part," which apparently is attaining wide circulation.

One of the points argued against the United States by Australians are taken up and examined by the author, Mr. A. Sheppard, and one by one they are answered.

He declares for instance, not only that the United States had neither moral nor legal reason to protest against German invasion of Belgium, but that Great Britain, France, Russia—the Entente Powers—have not in the past protested against violated neutrality even when by treaty they were both legally and morally bound to do so.

He shows that the United States is neither a signatory to the treaty of 1839 (guaranteeing the integrity of Belgium's territory) nor bound by The Hague Convention to uphold the inviolability of neutral territory. Enlarging on this latter view, he points out that the European Powers, including the Entente nations, also signed The Hague convention but did not protest when Austria assumed sovereignty over Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908 and when Italy took Tripoli in 1911.

He also quotes a distinct reservation applying to the United States made at the time of signing The Hague convention. It is as follows, and it will be well for Americans to remember it:

"Nothing contained in this convention shall be so interpreted as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not interfering upon non-interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign state; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions."

He further shows that for the United States to have involved itself in the political question of Belgian invasion would have violated the traditional American policy laid down by Washington and Jefferson, would have shaken the foundation on which the Monroe Doctrine rests, and would have been fruitless of practical effect.

The author displays commendable open-mindedness in discussing the question of atrocities, drawing attention to the criticism in Australia because the United States did not protest against alleged German atrocities in Belgium. He readily admits that both sides have made charges of atrocities which probably will not stand impartial investigation and concludes that with a mass of contradictory testimony pouring in, for the United States to have lodged formal protest with Germany would have been exceedingly unwise. If the reports of atrocities are to be taken at face value, the author says, the United States would be bound to protest to all belligerents.

Dealing with the vigorous opposition of the United States to the British plan of a commercial blockade in the war zone, the author intimates that there has been unwarrantable interference with legitimate American trade.

The pamphlet also devotes considerable discussion to the advantage it has been for the Allies to have America disengaged from war, so that they may secure tremendous stores of munitions and supplies. In fact, he finds in this a logical justification of American neutrality from the standpoint of the Allies. It is not, however, the justification of neutrality from the standpoint of a neutral. America, as every good American citizen knows, is standing neutral not to reap an industrial harvest but because she is bound neither legally nor morally to enter the war, because she has no sufficient reason to enter the war on either side, and because she has every reason of humanity, every reason of the protection of a happy and prosperous people to keep her from entering the

war. That our neutrality aids the Allies to secure supplies is not because of the attitude of neutrality itself but because the Allies control the seas and are able to buy and transport what they buy.

This little pamphlet throughout is a justification of the American attitude. What its reception has been in Australia we do not know. It quotes certain slurs at President Wilson and the American people which have appeared in the Australian press. These slurs may have been characteristic of Australian feeling a few months ago. But that such feeling cannot continue as the facts of American neutrality develop is proved by the appearance of such a pamphlet as this, with its intelligent attempt to show the validity of the American position.

WHERE THE BLAME LIES.

The haole voters of Honolulu have been gradually educated on the merits of the Galveston plan, the Des Moines plan, the Berkeley plan and the other experiments in good government evolved on the mainland, but the Hawaiians have shared in practically none of this education and benefited by none of the gradual evolution of ideas. They are approaching the question of charter revision from the old, industriously-taught viewpoint. Naturally they cannot see eye to eye with those who would go the logical limit in revision in the light of mainland experience.—The Advertiser.

Why does not the Advertiser state the perfectly well-known fact that the men who have framed up the iniquitous ward-system charter, with its opportunities for grossly exploiting the public service, are "haoles"? It is not the Hawaiians who are the leaders in the scheme to saddle a charter of bluff, bunk and bossism on Honolulu, but haoles who ought to be alive to progressive municipal movements on the mainland. Don't unload the blame for this vicious charter proposal on the Hawaiian voter. Put it where it belongs—on the white voter who would mislead the rank and file.

Another one was "put over on" the taxpayers last night by city hall officials in the appointment of a superintendent of parks and playgrounds. The position appears to have been created for an ex-employee of the road department, for the man to whom rumor several days ago assigned the plum was nominated by the mayor and accepted by the board. In order that his duties may not be too heavy, Kapiolani park is excepted from his jurisdiction and kept under its present management. Thus the parks and playgrounds have been made to yield two political jobs where but one grew before.

The all-too-frequent deaths of United States army aviators naturally brings forth the question. Why are there so many serious, so many fatal accidents among the army fliers? Are they instructed carefully enough in the rudiments of aviation before attempting lofty flights? A few months ago the death of a young officer brought such serious criticism from his father of the conduct of the army aviation school that the father, himself an officer, was reported as severely disciplined for his utterances. Under the circumstances perhaps they were partly justified.

Put it down to the credit of the supervisors that they are pushing vigorously their campaign for better sidewalks and carrying out the spirit of the campaign by sidewalking city property. Also that two large local improvement projects—those for Beretania and Lualaba streets—are being hastened on their parliamentary way and will soon reach the stage of actual work.

The secretary of the Chamber of Commerce has found it necessary to buy two large revolvers to secure protection for his home in Manoa valley. The police department isn't furnishing the protection to valley residents. It is a significant sign that someone is blundering when citizens must arm themselves to be safe from thugs and burglars.

Taxation without representation once caused a revolution. Taxation without economical government ought to cause another. Apparently a community revolution is needed to convince the politicians-for-revenue-only that Honolulu is tired of bluff and bunk and doesn't intend to encourage bossism.

It's beginning to look as if Boston will get a reputation for something besides baked beans, Bunker Hill and high-brow culture.

Bluff, bunk and bossism—and the greatest of these is bossism—for the jitney politician.

Judging by the baseball returns, all affection has vanished from the City of Brotherly Love.

Letters & TIMELY TOPICS

A VESSEL'S SEAWORTHINESS.

October 12, 1915.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: Having observed in last evening's edition of your journal an article with reference to the schooner J. M. Weatherax, of which vessel I am master, said vessel having arrived at this port on the 5th instant, being the second time within the past four months she has been compelled to put into Honolulu in a distressed condition. With reference to the opinions expressed in the aforesaid article by Mr. J. Macconel, local agent of the underwriters of cargo, and being intimately concerned in final disposition of this vessel, I take emphatic exception to his opinions, and would respectfully affirm that he is not familiar with conditions regarding this vessel, and furthermore—and I make the statement advisedly—he has neither the nautical nor the marine architectural knowledge, technical or general to justify him in passing judgment on the aforesaid vessel's or any other vessel's seaworthiness.

With all respect for Mr. Macconel, I believe it is quite premature for him to express such random opinions as in a few days this matter of the ship's seaworthiness or otherwise will be threshed out in court and men who are eminently competent and capable to express opinions on such matters will testify as to the real condition of this vessel.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM E. KYRIS,
Master, J. M. Weatherax.

LOOKING FORWARD.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir:—To the writer's way of thinking it is about time that the United States commenced to legislate against what the end of the great European war will bring forth. It has seemed our misfortune in the past to legislate against some evil after that evil has been foisted upon us. We legislate against the Chinese after the country was overrun with them, and the same condition of affairs may

alized regarding the Japanese.

No matter which nation or nations win in the big struggle, those nations and the others now engaged in warfare will tax their peoples to the last farthing and then some in an endeavor to shake out the obligations against them. This will be the case as we all know.

The cripples of the armies will surely number over a million men, and these men will be given preference on work to be done, but at a minimum wage. The millions of able-bodied men must compete with this kind of labor which is something that they will not and cannot do and they will get out of their respective countries as fast as they can, and America is going to be the dumping ground. With what immigration laws we now have at sixes and sevens the ex-soldier of Europe is going to come over in droves and get in.

The United States government cannot put up the bars any too soon. This may not sound charitable but it is self-preservation. Close the gate to floods of goods and thousands upon thousands of men that, if admitted to this country from Europe, will surely create a disturbing influence on our own industries and the workers in them.

There are several million industrious citizens in our country who, it is safe to say, are naturalized citizens, and who, by years of toil and thrift have risen from the estate of the humble immigrant and have become part and parcel of this glorious land. They have built our railroads, developed our mines, peopled our farms, manned our massive ships and developed our resources. The majority of these are dependent upon their earnings to support themselves and family. Is it fair to these people to admit to the United States the millions who will seek to enter after the war's end, the majority of whom are uneducated and undesirable, who will flood the labor market and deprive those industrial workers now here of a fair means of livelihood, thereby bringing distress upon thriving industrial communities?

Put up the bars before it is too late.

TOM MERLE.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS.

—HARRY T. LAKE: What do you know about the Sox winning two straight? That's funny.

—A. T. LONGLEY: The territorial marketing division is finding a good demand for Hawaiian-grown bananas on the Pacific coast. We expect to work up an unusually heavy trade along this line.

—CHARLES CHILLINGWORTH: The minority report is not only going to go on to the floor of the Charter Convention, but it is going to stay there for some time until the backers of the plan have fought the thing out to a decided issue.

—A. W. HANSEN: The federal food commissioner's office feels that suspended sentences in the cases of those persons who sold ice cream containing less than 14 per cent of butter fat will be a good lesson not only to those who were arrested, but to all other dealers in the territory.

—A. D. CASTRO: If conditions in Nuuanu valley are anywhere near as bad as Dr. Pratt told the Loan Fund Commission yesterday, Honolulu is in a dangerous situation in regard to her water supply. I for one am in favor of getting to work at once to clean up the reservoirs there.

—MAYOR LANE: As far as I am concerned, the office of purchasing agent has centered down to either my own secretary or someone from the auditing department. I want to save this \$1500 to the city if possible, and I think the best plan of combining offices may well be tried until the first of the year at least.

—LORRIN ANDREWS: People seem to think that I am violently in favor of the plan of the majority report of the committee of 15. I know that this report is not perfect and I am merely waiting for something more feasible to be proposed. So far the work of the minority seems to be rather destructive than constructive.

—FRED L. WALDRON: We got cable advices from the coast last night that there is no change in the Great Northern situation. While I am mentioning this I'd like to say I am foregoing all baseball bets, and waiting for some one to take me up on the proposition I offered sometime ago—a suit of clothes that the Great Northern will come.

—WILLIAM AHIA: One of these days I will get to work with the health

DWELLINGS FOR RENT

FURNISHED		
Lunalilo St.	3 bedrooms	\$55.00
Park Ave., Kaimuki.	2 "	30.00
Prospect St.	2 "	30.00
Center Ave.	2 "	25.00
Tantalus	3 "	45.00
Manoa Valley	5 "	
UNFURNISHED		
811 Lunalilo St.	6 bedrooms	\$60.00
1229 Liliha St.	2 "	17.50
1475 Thurston Ave.	5 "	40.00
1221 Pensacola St.	4 "	40.00
1940 Young St.	2 "	35.00
1231 Lunalilo St.	2 "	35.00
1254 Matlock Ave.	2 "	32.50
1605 Anapuni St.	2 "	35.00
Kunawai Lane	3 "	20.00

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PAJAMA-CLAD HOUSEHOLDERS OF BEACHWALK RUSH TO GIVE AID

Fruit-strewn Road, Tipped Auto and Yelling Japanese Cause of Morning Disturbance

Residents of the Beachwalk section of Waikiki were awakened at 1:30 this morning by blood-curdling yells from Kalaheua avenue, and when sedate householders in pajamas and dressing-robos reached the scene they found an auto partly in loud altercation with two or three excited Chinese and a Japanese. The Japanese was responsible for the yelling, and the cause was apparent in the fact that the road was strewn with fruit, a cart and frightened horse disappearing down the lamplit avenue and an auto leaning dangerously over a duckpond ditch.

Threatened with the overturning of his vegetable cart through a collision with the auto, No. 1023, on Kalaheua road, Naku, the Japanese, raised his voice in what was evidently the only English phrase he knew and yelled "Two for a quarter! Two for a quarter!" at the top of his lungs.

The automobile, according to Riney, the driver, was going down the road toward town and attempted to pass the cart to the right but the Chinaman failed to heed the warning horn and he was forced to make a sharp turn at the last moment to avoid being forced into the duck ponds.

The front of the machine struck the cart and rolled it forward without doing any very considerable harm. But the vegetable man didn't intend that his mishap should go unnoticed and so he raised his voice and called for help in the only English at his command.

Out of the big auto, which was kept from going into the water-and-slime-filled ditch only by a stumpy young palm-tree, two women and two men clambered hastily. The women disappeared and later one of the men denied that any women had been in the party, but afterwards admitted there had been two.

For an hour or more Beachwalk was

kept awake by the noise made in trying to get the auto back in the road. The auto party really had a very narrow escape from serious accident. This morning Naku met Riney at the police station at 9 o'clock and then settled their grievances in private, probably to the tune of "Two for a quarter!"

HAKIPUU JOB LIKELY TO BE CLARK'S LAST

Following his statement made several days ago, and printed in the Star-Bulletin, to the effect that Charles Clark, road luna, would be dismissed from his present position at Hakipuu, Engineer Whitehouse has given notice to Clark that the Hakipuu job is nil after October 15.

Although this does not mean that Clark is discharged from all city work, it practically amounts to that idea, and it is said that Clark will quit city employ as soon as the present job is taken away from him. He has more than 10 years of experience in the road work, and he is planning to go to the coast, where he will seek "green fields and pastures new" and make road overseer. October 15 is next Friday, which leaves Clark but three or four short days of service at Hakipuu.

THREE FILIPINOS TO BE HANGED EARLY ON MORNING OF FRIDAY

Shortly after 8 o'clock on Friday morning of this week will occur the execution of the three Filipinos, Juan Coronel, Feliciano Hiran and Poncio Colante, convicted of the murder of a Japanese vegetable gardener on the island of Kauai, June 16. Between the hours of 3 in the morning and 5 in the evening the death sentences were read, but Sheriff Jarrett said today that the execution would be performed as soon after 8 o'clock as possible.



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Royal Grove (Waikiki)	2 "	50.00
Diamond Head road (Waikiki)	2 "	40.00
2568 Rooke St., Puhul.	4 "	75.00
Young and Alexander	2 "	35.00
1124 Lanillo	4 "	70.00
Cor. Green and Victoria sts.	5 "	75.00
2355 Oahu Ave.	5 "	100.00
1133 Gulick Ave., (ptly. furn.)	3 "	40.00
Walalea Rd (partly furnished)	15 "	125.00

UNFURNISHED

Royal Grove (Koa avenue)	2 "	35.00
Hackfield and Prospect Sts.	2 "	27.50
14 Mendocina Tract (Liliha St.)	3 "	20.00
1713 Kalia Rd., Waikiki (partly furnished)	2 "	25.00
770 Kinau St.	4 "	32.50
1004 W. 5th Ave., Kaimuki	4 "	16.00
1020 Aloha Lane	2 "	18.00
1339 Wilder Ave.	4 "	40.00
1562 Nuuanu Ave.	5 "	50.00
2130 Kamehameha Ave.	3 "	40.00
1231 Matlock Ave.	2 "	22.50
Lualaba St. (near school)	2 "	25.00
Thurston Ave.	2 "	25.00
1312 Center St., Kaimuki	2 "	25.00
1818 Beretania St.	2 "	25.00
2015 Lanihuli Drive (Manoa)	3 "	40.00